

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1329897-0

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# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

WHDL:BG

April 10, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/85 BY 9145/CF/SL

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Special tour for Mr. Walter Lippmann,  
Miss Beatrice Phillips and Mrs. Jane Wilmerding.

I showed Mr. Walter Lippmann, his ward, Mrs. Jane Wilmerding, and Miss Beatrice Phillips, daughter of the Under-Secretary of State, through the Bureau on a special tour this morning which included the Single Fingerprint File, the Crime Scene Room, the Range, the Technical Laboratory, and all of the other usual sections.

The tour required approximately three hours and they were very enthusiastic and extremely interested.

All of them complimented the Bureau very highly, you in particular, and I took occasion to thank them for their kind remarks.

Mr. Lippmann stated that he wanted to have his wife go through the Bureau upon the occasion of her next visit to Washington and I assured him that you would consider it a pleasure to have her shown through on a special tour when she was next in Washington. I also extended all three of them a cordial invitation on your behalf to have their friends visit the Bureau.

Mr. Lippmann remarked on the fine esprit de corps of the entire organization and commented that you must be an administrative genius and have the whole-hearted respect of all of your employees to operate so efficiently. He asked me to tell you that he was literally astounded at the workings and achievements of the Bureau and that he thought it was the greatest organization he had ever visited.

All three members of the party stated that their tour was one of the most enjoyable events they had ever experienced.

All three members of the tour had their fingerprints filed in our personal identification files.

I understand from Mr. Nichols in Mr. Joseph's section that Mr. Lippmann's name was recently removed from the Bureau's mailing list. Unless there is some specific reason for this and in view of his apparently sincere

*Please let me see editorial.*

COPIES DESTROYED  
68 OCT 12 1964

*J. E. H.*

*Miss Candy*  
*4/17/36*  
*mem. Lippmann*

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62-42371-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 22 1936

APR 28 1936

JOSEPH  
Miss Candy

Memo. for Director.

-2-

4-10-36.

friendliness to you and the Bureau, I suggest that he should be placed on our mailing list to receive all future releases.

At Mr. Kleinkauf's request, the visitors' cards signed by the three above mentioned individuals are being forwarded directly to him. The information contained on these cards is given below:

Mr. Walter Lippmann, 245 East 61st Street, New York, New York.  
(New York Herald Tribune)

Miss Beatrice Phillips, 2211 - 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jane Wilmerding, 2601 - 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

*W. H. D. Lester*  
W. H. D. Lester.

REJ:GAJ:GC

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 17, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/85 BY 9143

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Mr. Walter Lippmann

Reference is made to the memorandum prepared by Inspector W. H. Drane Lester under date of April 10, 1936, concerning the special tour arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippmann, Mrs. Jane Wilmerding, and Miss Beatrice Phillips, and particularly to the last paragraph of page one, as follows:

"I understand from Mr. Nichols in Mr. Joseph's section that Mr. Lippmann's name was recently removed from the Bureau's mailing list. \* \* \*

In this connection, Mr. Nichols has advised the writer as follows:

During a conversation with Mr. Lester he was informed that Mr. Lester was conducting Mr. Lippmann on a tour of the Bureau. Mr. Nichols then stated he had placed Mr. Lippmann's name on the special correspondents list but had to remove it when he found that Mr. Lippmann's name was not on the Bureau's mailing lists. At this point Mr. Lester had to leave and in all probability he received the wrong impression as Mr. Nichols did not have an opportunity to further explain the list to which he had reference and which he was at that time preparing. The facts, however, with reference to this list are as follows:

Mr. Nichols was preparing a special list of correspondents to be submitted for approval with the suggestion that they receive various Bureau press releases. He placed Mr. Lippmann's name on the list which he was preparing; however, when he checked the Bureau's mailing lists and learned that Mr. Lippmann's name was not included thereon, he then removed Mr. Lippmann's name from the list which he was preparing for your approval. These facts were not explained in detail at the time to Mr. Lester as time did not permit and, consequently, Mr. Lester gained the wrong impression.

A check of the files reflects that Mr. Walter Lippmann's name has never been on the Bureau's mailing lists and there does not appear to be anything in the files of the Bureau indicating any derogatory statements made by Mr. Lippmann concerning the Bureau or the Director.

APR 23 1936

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62-42311-1  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 23 1936  
JOSEPH  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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See 66-1631 sub 10 1745, 1756, 1778

Memorandum for the Director

-2-

April 17, 1936.

The writer's attention had been called to Mr. Lester's memorandum and in discussing the matter over the telephone with Mr. Tracy, of your office, the writer assumed that the facts as set forth by Mr. Lester were correct. However, it appears that the whole matter has been a misunderstanding and every effort will be made in the future to avoid a recurrence of same.

Authority is requested at this time to place Mr. Lippmann's name on the mailing list maintained by the Publications Section.

Respectfully,

  
R. E. Joseph.

*one  
4/18*

*OK.  
JH*

*Handed over to  
Mr. Tracy  
4/20/36  
JH*

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Lippman, Walter

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

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ST 100-366386-1 p50

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NIP 100-7660-3096

NIP 100-97-8 SECRET 9-16-45

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(all search slips)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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Subj: Lippmann, Walter

Supervisor [Signature] Room 9145

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~~NP~~ 64-211-231-87 p207

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Subj: Lippman, Walter

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NP 100-398175-7

NP 121-9803-109

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NP 100-34445-2-300

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Bm. Lit. The Hard Society

" " U.S. War Aims

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Subj: Lippmann, Walter

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Room 11/9

R# 1021/351

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

JBL:MMB

P. O. Box 1276  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
April 24, 1936

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Although the Bureau has probably already been acquainted with the details, there is transmitted herewith a speech of Walter Lippman before the National Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, appearing in the April 20th issue of the Daily Oklahoman, wherein he deals with the association between law enforcement agencies and representatives of the press.

Very truly yours,

*Dwight Brantley*  
DWIGHT BRANTLEY,

Special Agent in Charge.

(Enc.)

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62-42378-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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ONE

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Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	✓
Chief Clerk	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Keith	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Schilder	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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April 20, 1936.

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## Bounding the Place for the Press

EDITOR'S NOTE: An illuminating discussion of the prerogatives and responsibilities of the press in the administration of justice, was contained in this address Saturday by Walter Lippmann before the National Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington.

**A**LTHOUGH most of us would, I believe, willingly forget the horrors that began with the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby and are perhaps not ended even now, the American public will be glad to know that the larger aspects of the case are being studied by the American Bar association, by this society and by the other organizations representing the newspaper profession. We are under obligation to do that, and to see whether the American bar and the American press cannot jointly reach practical conclusions which will greatly reduce, if they do not entirely prevent, sensational murder cases from becoming a public scandal.

It goes without saying that we are not concerned with the law and the facts of Hauptmann's arrest, trial, conviction, appeal and execution. We are concerned with a situation, spectacularly illustrated in this case, but typical of most celebrated criminal cases in the United States, which may be described by saying that there are two processes of justice, the one official, the other popular. They are carried on side by side, the one in courts of law, the other in the press, over the radio, on the screen, at public meetings—and at every turn this irregular popular process interferes with, distorts and undermines the effectiveness of the law and the people's confidence in it.

Because there are two pursuits of the criminal, two trials and two verdicts—the one supposed to be based on the law and a thousand years of accumulated experience, the other totally irresponsible—the self-appointed detectives get in the way of the regular detectives, the self-appointed judges and jurymen and advocates for the prosecution and defense get in the way of the officers of the law, and the official verdict becomes confused with the popular verdict, often in the court itself, almost always in the public mind.

**W**E can examine the problem best I think, by examining a few concrete instances. Hauptmann was arrested on Sept. 20, 1934, and within a week there was a headline in a New York paper saying that "clues build iron-clad case against Bruno, police claim," and a few days later it announced that "12 men and women selected at random" by a reporter had decided, according to the headline: Bruno guilty but had aids, verdict of man in street.

Here we find that the police, unless the newspaper was lying, which I doubt, made an appeal to the public to believe their evidence before that evidence had been submitted to a court of law. That was an interference by the police with the lawful process of justice. It is for the jury to determine whether a case is "iron-clad," and since juries have to be selected from the newspaper reading public, such a positive statement on the authority of the police is deeply prejudicial. I do not for a moment think that Hauptmann was innocent. But that does not alter the fact that he had a right to be tried before a jury and to be tried nowhere else. Because he was tried in two places at once, thousands of persons came to believe that he was not tried fairly. But in the administration of justice it is of the highest importance not only that the right verdict should be reached, but that the people should believe that it has been reached dispassionately.

In the two headlines I have cited, and you will recognize them as being by no means exceptional, we see the police rendering a verdict on their own evidence and a newspaper establishing a verdict among the potential jurors.

**L**ET us pass to the trial in Flemington. It had, of course, to be a public trial. But if it was to be a reputable trial, it had also to be a trial in which the minds of the judge, the jury, the lawyers and the witnesses all concentrated on the evidence, were as little influenced as possible by excitement or prejudice. The courtroom at Flemington is said to have a maximum seating capacity of 260 persons. On January 2, according to "The New York Times," the constables on duty admitted to an already overcrowded courtroom 275 spectators without passes. A few weeks later it was learned that attorneys for both sides were issuing subpoenas to favored friends in order to force their admission as spectators in the courtroom, more than a hundred having been issued for one day's session. The authorities permitted the installation of telegraph wires in the courthouse itself, and one of the telegraph companies alone had to have a hundred men on hand. Although it was forbidden to take pictures during the trial, pictures were taken, and the authorities took no action.

Now there is no use pretending that a case can be tried well in an overcrowded courtroom with every actor knowing that every word he speaks, every intonation of his voice, every expression of his face will instantly be recorded, transmitted to the ends of the earth, and judged by millions of persons.

This brings us to the actual trial of the case outside the courtroom. As a sample from the press, we may take a report in which it was said that Hauptmann on the stand "made senseless denials," and he was described as "a thing lacking human characteristics." This, let us not forget, was during his trial and before the jury had rendered its verdict. We should not delude ourselves into thinking that comment of this sort is of no effect simply because the jury is locked up and is not allowed to read the papers. The witnesses read them, the spectators read them, and no newspaper man needs to be told that the sentiment of a crowd communicates itself more or less to every one. There is no way of isolating a jury in such a way as to protect it from the feeling of the crowd.

62-42378-2



Walter Lippmann, Writer

WE have next to consider the conduct of the lawyers. They began trying the case in the newspapers almost from the day of Hauptmann's arrest. The counsel for the defense, Mr. Reilly, appeared in the news reels two days after his appointment and declared his belief that Hauptmann was innocent. A few days after the opening of the trial he announced to the press that he would name the kidnapers and that they were connected with the Lindbergh household. Two weeks after the trial, while the case was set for appeal, he addressed the Lions club of Brooklyn and denounced the verdict, and the next day he addressed a mass meeting at which, during the course of his speech, the crowd booed Colonel Lindbergh.

Hauptmann himself issued newspaper statements during the course of the trial, the statements being given out by his lawyers. The prosecution also tried the case in the newspapers. On January 3 Mr. Willentz said at his press conference that Mrs. Lindbergh's testimony would be "loaded with importance;" on January 22 he told a reporter that he would "wrap the kidnap ladder around Hauptmann's neck," and so on and so on.

Finally, we cannot omit the governor of New Jersey, who, on Dec. 5, 1935, while the case was still pending before the supreme court of the United States, let it be known that he was conducting his own investigation. I do not criticize him for that. The governor of a state has a right and, I think, an obligation to satisfy himself that justice has been done in his state. But the governor, who is a member of the New Jersey court of pardons, a quasi-judicial body, proceeded to try the case not before the court but in the newspapers. On December 8 his investigators let it be known that rail 16 of the ladder had, in their opinion, been planted against Hauptmann, and the governor was quoted as saying that he thought so, too. He also gave his opinion about fingerprints and was reported as saying that his personal investigator was "convinced that Hauptmann is not the man."

I MUST apologize for devoting so much time to these specific instances. I have done so because mere generalities cannot lead to practical conclusions. The instances I have cited are, I believe, typical, and taken together they illustrate the problem which the bar and the press have undertaken to deal with. Perhaps I should say: can deal with. For nothing that we can say here today, or embody in a policy, can meet directly some of the most shocking incidental aspects of the case: for example, the circulation of malicious rumors and the invasion of the privacy of the Lindbergh family. All that I can say for the present about them is that in so far as we can succeed in restoring the administration of justice to the police and the courts, eliminating the irregular, irresponsible, popular process, we shall create a radically different atmosphere for cases of this sort.

Now I should like to point out that all of the instances I have cited have a common denominator. The regular officers of the law acted irregularly. I do not say this as a newspaper man trying to vindicate the press at the expense of the police, the bench, the bar, and public officials. Far from it. I should regard it as insulting to the press to claim that it has not great responsibilities in the administration of justice. I say it because a recognition that the abuses of this case are due to the fact that the regular officers of the law acted irregularly is the only way to arrive at practical conclusions as to what can be done about the abuses.

So let us fix in mind the facts.

1. That the police published and commented on the evidence before the trial.

2. That the officers of the court did not provide an orderly courtroom for the trial.

3. That no effective action was taken by officers of the court against spectators and reporters who took a hand in the trial.

4. That the attorneys on both sides by their public statements violated No. 20 of the Canons of Ethics of the American Bar association.

5. That the governor, acting in a quasi-judicial capacity, made ex parte statements to the press.

And I conclude that without the connivance of the regular officers of the law the intolerable abuses of publicity would have been reduced to manageable proportions. It is, therefore, upon the officers of the law that we must place the primary responsibility for effective action which will prevent a repetition of these abuses in the future.

IN respect to the police this is a matter of discipline. The army does not grant interviews describing its war plans; there is no more reason why the police should tell the criminals they are pursuing how they hope to capture them or what they think of the evidence that the grand jury and the petit jury may have to pass on. Reform will begin here whenever a chief of police decides to enforce it.

In respect to the trial in court, it is the right and it is the duty of the judge to keep order in his court and around it. He does not have to admit more spectators than can be seated comfortably or more than a reasonable number of representative newspaper men. He does not have to admit cameras, radio broadcasting machinery, special telephone and telegraph apparatus to the courthouse. The streets can be cleared of crowds and traffic can be kept moving.

Moreover, he does not have to submit to having the case tried simultaneously in the newspapers. Under any realistic conception of the judicial process, comment on the evidence by newspapers, speakers on the radio, by the lawyers, is contempt of court. It should be treated as such. This is the English law, developed not by statute but by judicial decision, and no one, I think, will wish to say that the English have any less respect for freedom of speech than we have. Yet when in the Crippen case, "The Daily Chronicle" published an article hinting that Doctor Crippen, who was in custody awaiting trial, had purchased poison before his wife's murder, the editor was held for contempt of court.

The principle, as laid down by Mr. Justice Wells in an earlier case was as follows: "It is not because the comments might damage the accused person that the court would interfere, but on a broader and higher ground—namely, that it was the province of the tribunal before whom the case was tried to determine as to his guilt or innocence." (In re Stead, Reg. vs. Balfour, 11 Times Law Review 492.)

\* \* \*

**A**S for a chief executive official who tries a case in the press when it is before a quasi-judicial body like the court of pardons, this too is in spirit a contempt of court.

It will be said at once that in arguing that we must look to the police and the bench and the bar to see that criminal cases are tried only before the regular tribunal, I have failed to take account of the fact that these public officials are dependent on public favor, and that they would have to be heroes to refuse to let these cases be exploited by the press.

This is where we as professional newspaper men have our primary responsibility. Hitherto we have generally taken the attitude that if we refrained from participating in the worst of it, we had done our full duty. I believe that we must now recognize that this is not our full duty. It is our duty, I believe, to make it plain to the regular officers of the law that we expect them to administer justice in an orderly way, that we shall attack them if they do not, and that we shall defend them if they do. Then let them choose between the yellow press, and the reputable press, and let them find out whose favor counts the more.

I am convinced that this would be sound editorial practice, that the way to meet the competition of the sensationalists is to make an issue, publicly and dramatically, not against the yellow press as such, for we are not our brothers' keepers, but against public officials who play its game.

I believe we shall find an interested audience. I am certain we shall have the support of a multitude of quiet men and women who are sick at heart over this whole business. And I believe that gradually, as has been done by the press in its long fight against corruption, we shall raise the standards on which American criminal justice is administered.

\* \* \*

**I** DO not suggest, you will note, that we piously deplore the sensationalism of the Lindbergh case and then indulge only in so much of it as we think we have to have to compete for circulation. I suggest that we challenge the police, the judges, the lawyers, who connive at it, that we declare that they are subverting the processes of law, that they are acting corruptly, and center public attention on them rather than on the criminal in the dock.

There is a newspaper crusade waiting to be conducted here which is every bit as important and far more interesting than crusades about whether an official has taken a bribe. For here the whole process of justice and the dignity of American life are at stake.

I claim too that the program I have sketched meets the specific evils exemplified in the Lindbergh case without the slightest suggestion of censorship, without the necessity of passing any new laws, without any self-righteous and impracticable attempt on our part to lay down rules as to what any newspaper shall print.

We cannot edit the yellow press directly or indirectly and we have no business to try. But we have every right as American citizens to call upon the police, the bench and the bar to administer the law in a lawful way.

That is asking no special favor for ourselves. It will deprive all the newspapers of whatever commercial advantage may flow from exploiting a corruption of the judicial process. But it will enable us to sleep better at night.

Mr. Lippmann (C), NY Herald Tribune,  
thanks Dir. for courtesies shown  
him when visiting Bu. Makes com-  
mendatory remarks.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/21/85 BY 9145/US/STP

face on marking  
list. Send copy to A.G.  
Tell Lippmann shall be glad to help.

NEW YORK  
**Herald Tribune**

April 17, 1936

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/85 BY 9145/05/ST

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been travelling so furiously since I was at the Bureau, that I haven't had an opportunity to write and thank you and Inspector Lester for your kindness. I can say without qualification that I cannot remember a more interesting three hours, nor ones which more thoroughly reassured me. You have really built up a most astonishing corps of men, and apart from all your successes in the pursuit of criminals, as an example of administrative efficiency, the Bureau is a marvel. I shall be back again. I have in mind one or two things on which I need the help of someone in your Bureau. But I shall not impose upon your time to help me.

The thing I am concerned to write about is the age distribution of criminals.

Yours sincerely,

*Bliss*

copy to A. J. with memo 4/25/36

978

*Thompson*

Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Baughman  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Keith  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Miss Gandy

*Commendation*

MAY 6 1936

62-42378-3

RECORDED

ATION

&

INDEXED

MAY 2 1936

JUSTICE

TOLSON JOSEPH FOUR Miss Gandy



April 24, 1936.

RECORDED

62-42378-3

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I thought you might be interested in reading the attached copy of a letter dated April 17, 1936, received from Mr. Walter Lippmann, of the New York Herald Tribune, who was conducted on a special tour of this Bureau's facilities on April 10.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover  
John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Enclosure #1144581.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/85 BY SP4

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Chief Clerk  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILER

APR 27 1936

**P. M.**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

24-7-1944

RHH:PED

April 24, 1936.

RECORDED

62-42276-3

Mr. Walter Lippmann,  
245 East Sixty-first Street,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Lippmann:

I have received your letter of April 17, 1936, and am glad to know that you enjoyed your tour of this Bureau on April 10 with Mrs. Jane Wilmerding and Miss Beatrice Phillips.

It was indeed a pleasure to have your friends and you visit us, and I hope that you will return in the near future.

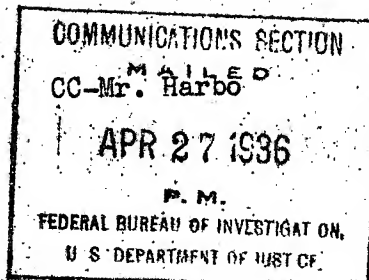
I am glad to offer you the cooperation of the Bureau in writing on the subject of the age distribution of criminals, and I am pleased to advise that I have placed your name on the mailing list to receive future releases of the Bureau, including "Uniform Crime Reports."

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....



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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/24/85 BY 6145/stu

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "RHH" and "J. Edgar Hoover".



OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 16, 1938.

Mr. Nichols thought the Director might like to see the attached newspaper clipping to refresh his memory before he meets Mr. Walter Lippmann.

Mr. Lippmann is coming in for ~~a~~ tour of the Bureau this morning.

hwg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/85 BY 9145

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

62-42378-4  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 21 1938 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

RES. DIV.

HE

August 24, 1942

WAT:MK  
Call 3:30 PM  
Typed 9:30 PM

MR. LADD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/85 BY 9145/STG

Mr. Frank Mason who is an assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy called and stated that from the 9th to the 21st of September they hope to carry out a plan whereby the Naval War College at Newport, R.I. will invite about eight outstanding publicists, radio and newspapermen to view the proceedings there. The first half of the affair will be an opportunity for them to see some very confidential training routines and the second half will give them a chance to participate in some actual war games in which these eight men will take part as though they were naval officers.

Some of the men under consideration for attendance are newspaper men Raymond Clapper, Walter Lippman and Fielding Elliot and perhaps Kalten and Raymond Gram Swing of the radio group. Several others will also attend. Mr. Mason further advised that because of a recent incident wherein one of their correspondents on the West coast had gone a bit "haywire" in some of the articles he wrote they would like to check with the Bureau before inviting these men who are presently under consideration.

I advised Mr. Mason we would be glad to check our files for any possible indication of the loyalty and patriotism of these men being questioned. Mr. Tolson said but that such a request would have to be directed to us by the Director of Naval Intelligence. Mr. Mason said he would see that such a request was made and then wanted to know how long such a check would take. I advised Mr. Glavin he would learn of our findings the same day the check was requested.

Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Kramer  
Mr. McGuire  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

Very truly yours,  
G. C. Burton

62-12518-SX  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Respectfully,  
G. C. Burton

10/24/42  
In anticipation of Mr. Mason's call, memoranda were prepared on RAYMOND GRAM SWING, HANS VON KALTENBORN, WALTER LIPPMAN, and RAYMOND CLAPPER. No call having been received to date from Mr. Mason, they are attached hereto for file purposes.

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MEMORANDUM  
①  
WALTER LIPPMANN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10/21/85 BY 9145/...

# 260 218

Walter Lippmann was born in New York City on September 23, 1889. He attended Harvard University from which he received an A. B. degree in 1909, subsequently taking graduate work in philosophy from 1909 to 1910. He first married Faye Albertson on May 24, 1917 and was married for the second time to Helen Byrne Armstrong on March 26, 1938. His present address is reported to be 1525-35th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Lippmann was formerly associate editor of "The New Republic" which was reportedly founded in 1914 by Herbert Croly with money provided by Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight. Lippmann was reported to have made the opening address for The Convention of Liberal College Students at Harvard University on April 2, 1921. This convention was supposedly composed of a number of intercollegiate liberal organizations.

Walter Lippmann was listed as a charter member of the "Civic Club of New York" on November 8, 1916, although his name did not appear on the membership list of this organization in 1921. The object and purpose of this organization was stated to be "to facilitate the consideration of social problems and the formation of groups for civic activities". This organization, although containing the names of many prominent New Yorkers on its membership list from 1916 to 1922, was reported to be dominated by a radical element.

In 1922 the name of Walter Lippmann appeared as a member of the Advisory Committee of the "Cooperative League of America" with national headquarters at 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York City. This organization was founded in 1917 and its motto was stated to be, "Each for all and all for each", and its purpose was to "unify the producer and consumer into a cooperative movement which will replace private profit-making business and the capitalist state, and will ultimately result in a cooperative commonwealth which will subsequently place the commerce of the world in the hands of the people."

In April, 1922 the name of Walter Lippman appeared on the letterhead of the "American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children" (distributing through the Russian Red Cross) as a member of the Advisory Committee. The following statement appeared in "The Youth Movement in America" by Mr. R. M. Whitley, Director, Washington Bureau of American Defense Society Incorporated, (undated, but issued in the latter part of 1923): "Walter Lippman, formerly editor and now contributor to the

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 4 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILE IN 33413-1585

Summary of info to PMS-11-17-44 2072

magazine "The New Republic", is the author of a number of radical and socialistic articles.

During the last World War, Lippmann was connected with the Military Intelligence Department as an assistant to Meber Blankenhorn in creating propaganda for the German soldiers and German working class. It is also reported that, during World War I, Lippmann assisted Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union in his anti-draft propaganda, for which it is noted, Roger Baldwin was sent to prison for a year for personally carrying out the principles of his anti-draft policy.

Walter Lippmann was editor for the New York World until February 27, 1931 and is now a special writer for the New York Herald Tribune and other newspapers. From June 6, 1940 to April 2, 1941, Elizabeth Home Peel was employed by the New York Herald Tribune as a secretary to Mr. Lippmann. Miss Peel was born in England and was reported to have come to the United States in 1936 to attend a National Youth Congress held in New York City. She returned to the United States in June 1938 from England, and shortly thereafter married Doctor Lee Janis, the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Janishefsky, who came to the United States from Russia between 1906 and 1910. Prior to her position with Lippmann, Miss Peel is reported to have worked for the Y.M.C.A., The Progressive School Toy Company and the American Youth Congress as a clerk, all in New York City. At the present time, Miss Peel is reported to be employed as an organizer for the Professional and Business Workers Union of the CIO in New York City. Miss Peel has been reported to be a staunch follower of the Communist Party principles, but it is not known whether she is a member of the Communist Party.

Miss Mary Price was employed as a secretary for Mr. Lippmann in April of 1941. In this connection, a Mary Price has been listed on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and is also reported to be connected with the Capitol City Forum and the Cooperative School, an alleged Socialist organization. It is not known whether Mary Price is still in the employment of Walter Lippmann, and neither is it known that the Mary Price connected with the above mentioned organizations is identical with the Mary Price who was in the employment of Walter Lippmann in April of 1941.

An article appearing in the December 20, 1937 issue of the New York Herald Tribune listed the name of Walter Lippmann as a member of the Committee on Civil Liberties in Jersey City. This article stated that the committee was organized by Morris L. Ernst, Counsel for the CIO in his fight against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Walter Lippmann has written the following:

Preface to Politics - 1913  
Drift and Mastery - 1914  
The Stacks of Diplomacy - 1915  
The Political Scene - 1919  
Liberty in the News - 1920  
Public Opinion - 1922  
The Phantom Public - 1925  
Men of Destiny - 1927  
American Inquisitors - 1928  
A preface to Morals - 1929  
The Method of Freedom - 1934  
The New Imperative - 1935  
The Good Society - 1937

In "The Good Society", Lippmann divides the analysis of the government here and abroad into these four sections: the provincial state; the collectivist movement; the reconstruction of liberalism; the testament of liberty. It has been stated that this book attempts to evaluate the conditions of life under a planned economy, such as exists in the Soviet Union, Germany and Italy.

Walter Lippmann is also the joint author with William Oscar Scroggs and Whitney H. Shepardson of "The United States in World Affairs" 1931 to 1936, in five volumes. The John Day Company Publishers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, published a pamphlet entitled "The New Social Order", which was an address delivered by Walter Lippmann on Charter Day at the University of California at Berkeley, California on March 23, 1933. On the flap of this pamphlet appears the following, which is apparently an excerpt from this speech:

"The appearance in our time of the ideal of an ordered society is, I believe, the renaissance of a deep instinct of men for the unity of civilization. In returning to this ancient ideal, after some centuries of competitive and acquisitive living, men have learned what their ancestors did not know, that an ordered society is not ordained for them, but has laboriously to be constructed and managed. They have learned that the good life in an ordered society will not be provided for them by the unconscious working of destiny, but that they themselves have to make themselves the agents of destiny if they are to achieve the good life.

This, I believe, is the theme which we have to understand, to contemplate, explore and, finally to possess as the animating principle of our lives if we are to find composure, purpose and confidence amidst the vast hurly-burly of modern things. The more thoroughly we do possess it the more we shall know the immensity of the task, since it involves not a mere change in the outward forms of things, but in the essential habits and practices of mankind."



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

November 6, 1943

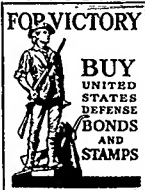
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

10  
LBN:RC  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/85 BY 9145/CJ/gf

Walter Lippmann called this morning by reference from the Director's office. He stated he was very much upset and wanted some guidance. It appears he has a secretary by the name of Mary Price who has been with him for years, who left because of illness, and later came back with him. She is extraordinarily qualified, above average in intelligence, very efficient, thoroughly loyal, and he would recommend her for any possible job. She is an applicant for a job in the Signal Corps or the State Department.

This morning Lippmann had a call from the Hooper-Holmes Credit Agency stating they wanted to interview Mr. Lippmann regarding his secretary who was applying for a government position. Lippmann asked how it was that a private organization was conducting such an investigation. The man calling became quite mysterious and stated they had a contract with a government agency to make these inquiries. Lippmann stated he would be glad to talk to their representative if he had proper credentials. The man stated they had no credentials. Lippmann stated he thought this was a terrific situation and he would not talk about his secretary to anybody but an official.

Lippmann's worry was whether or not the Hooper-Holmes agency might submit an adverse recommendation by virtue of his comments. He stated he thought it a terrible calamity that government agencies instituted such practices. I told him frankly we had never used such credit bureaus, that we felt that if an individual was sufficiently interested in applying for a job, the least we could do was to conduct an investigation with one of our Special Agents. He said he knew this. I then explained that the Army and Navy had employed private agencies. He wondered if there were any way we could help to insure the secretary would not suffer as a result of his conversation with the Hooper-Holmes people. I told him I knew the Director would be more than happy to have our representative who contacts both the State Dept. and Signal Corps make inquiry regarding Mary Price and tell the appropriate officials that Mr. Lippmann had unqualifiedly recommended Mary Price and furnish the foregoing information; that if there were any further questions, Mr. Lippmann would be glad to be interviewed by a Bureau representative or by an individual having an official connection with one of the agencies. Lippmann stated if we could do this we would have his gratitude and that



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DATE:  
16

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&  
INDEXED

EX-54

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

62-42378-6

16 1943



Mr. Hoover was the only person he had sufficient confidence in to approach on such a delicate matter. I was very much impressed over his alarm and his confidence in the Bureau. He asked that his compliments be extended to the Director.

I recommend that the Liaison Section make the appropriate contacts as indicated and that we informally advise Lippmann.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Information contained herein brought to the attention of Cog 4 C.T. Lippmann. He stated he would attempt to locate the person for an interview & make appropriate provisions 11/10/43

Info called to attention of Mr. [unclear] & [unclear] 11/15/43  
We need place a memo in [unclear] files

see serial

100-366386-1 P49  
NIC

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OTHERWISE

#260218

CLASSIFIED BY: 9145/4/9lt  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
10/21/85

June 28, 1954

ST to  
62-60527-42696

DECLASSIFIED ON 5/16/88  
BY 3042-8 wt EBM/T

WALTER LIPPMANN

BACKGROUND: appeal 97-0328

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OTHERWISE

To: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
JCS - 6/29/54 JCS

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Walter Lippmann. The 1940 edition of "Current Biography" stated that he was born September 23, 1889, in New York City, the only child of a successful Jewish manufacturer. After winters in a private school and summers in Europe, Lippmann entered Harvard University in 1906 and in three years was graduated with honors. The biographical sketch stated it was while at Harvard that Lippmann first became socially conscious. There was a bad fire in the poor section of Boston, and when students were called out to help, Lippmann saw misery for the first time in his life. The article continued that this was a shock to Lippmann, and it was at that time that he, together with John Reed, organized the Harvard Socialist Club. It should be noted that John Reed has been described in a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "the founder of the American Communist Party."

In his book "John Reed, The Making of a Revolution" by Granville Hicks, the author stated that John Reed did not belong to the Harvard Socialist Club but occasionally attended the meetings. The book contained the information that Walter Lippmann was president of the Club and gave influence and prestige to it. According to Hicks, during his student days, Reed was also associated with Walter Lippmann in the Harvard publication "Monthly." Hicks stated that Reed distrusted and yet admired Lippmann's clear logic.

The biographical sketch in "Current Biography" stated that through his friendship with Theodore Roosevelt, Lippmann became associated in 1912 with the magazine, "New Republic," and he continued as one of its editors until 1921. According to the article, during the early years of Woodrow Wilson's presidency, the "New Republic" was the almost-official White House organ, and Lippmann was a frequent visitor in Washington. From 1921-1931 Lippmann was on the editorial staff of the

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Tracy
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Miss Gandy

S. H. ROGERS:mpp:fjb

ORIGINAL TO JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

RECORDED  
INDEXED

JUL 1 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
JUL 1 1954  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

cc to 1050  
6-18-54

10 JUL 1954

FAS4

Handwritten signatures and initials, including a large 'J' and 'R'.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York "World" until the "World" went out of existence in 1931. It was then reported he was hired by the "New York Herald Tribune" to "provide a little corner of mild left-wing philosophy to offset its own conservative columns." The article in "Current Biography" continued that Lippmann has come a long way since his student days when he helped organize the Harvard Socialist Club. It was reported that many readers still believe Lippmann is "one of the most prominent and influential liberals of our generation"; a man whose greatest wish is to bring a "good society to the world." Many other readers who know his past feel he has "sold out" and is now using "the vocabulary of liberalism to support the doctrine of the mortgage note holders." According to the article, other critics say "Lippman has moved steadily to the right and his prestige and prosperity have increased concomitantly."

CRITICISM OF LIPPMANN BY THE COMMUNIST PRESS AND INDIVIDUALS  
AFFILIATED WITH COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS:

On January 23, 1944, William Z. Foster, National Chairman, Communist Party, U.S.A., in a speech stated that Walter Lippmann and other reactionaries were opposed to a second front, which was an objective of the Communist Party. (100-153807-76 p. 17)

The "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, dated July 2, 1945, attacked Lippmann for stating he advocated "unconditional surrender" for Japan - yet he wanted one "far different from suicide and extermination." The article stated that Mr. Lippmann is thus associating himself with pro-Fascist anti-Soviet and ultra-pacifist groups in the United States. (100-2278-A)

The Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia" of September 15, 1946, stated that Walter Lippmann is the "ardent troubadour of imperialist circles in the U. S." and assailed him for defending the idea of a display of American Naval strength in the Mediterranean.

The "Daily Worker" of February 24, 1947, carried an article stating that Lippmann in the "New York Herald Tribune" had said that under no condition should the United States give up the possession of atomic weapons. The "Daily Worker" criticized this view. (100-3-80-A)

The "Daily Worker" of June 4, 1947, stated in an article that Walter Lippmann had agreed with the aims of the "Truman Doctrine," but that he was worried because it was a failure. (100-3-81-A)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On October 13, 1947, Jacques Duclos, the French Communist leader, attacked Walter Lippmann for making statements to the effect that the security of France is an American interest.

The publication "The German-American" on April 7, 1948, stated that Lippmann in his article appearing in the March 25, 1948, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" stated that it should be made entirely clear to the German people that we shall consider it as an attack if a German government of any sort should make a treaty with Russia or should they take any step to do so. (100-32520-665 enc. p. 7)

The May 18, 1948, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" reported that the "Democratic Women's International Federation," a "world convention of anti-Fascist and Pro-Soviet Women" was then meeting in Rome, Italy. Mrs. Muriel Draper, New York City, Chairman of the American "National Committee for American-Soviet Friendship" (an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450) in a speech before that convention stated that Walter Lippmann, among others had been "recently converted to the Camp of War and anti-Sovietism." (100-344-442-A)

The July 30, 1950, issue of the "Morning Freiheit," a newspaper, carried an article criticizing United States intervention in Korea. This article also called Lippmann a "faithful" supporter of the Washington Imperialistic policy." The "Morning Freiheit" has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, report of March 29, 1944, as "one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century." (100-46808-316 p. 100)

FORMER EMPLOYEES WITH QUESTIONABLE BACKGROUND:

In <sup>the</sup> book "Out of Bondage" by Elizabeth Bentley, an admitted former Soviet espionage courier, she stated that Jacob Golos, her superior in the espionage ring introduced her in 1941 to Mary Price whom Golos described as a Communist of many years standing. At that time Mary Price was working for Walter Lippmann, and Golos stated Mary told him that Lippmann had very interesting material in his files on inside politics

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in the American Government. Bentley stated that Goles felt that the Party should have this information. He added that Price's background was perfect for an undercover agent since she belonged to an old Southern family and Southerners were the last people suspected of being Communists.

Miss Bentley related that after meeting Mary Price, it was decided that she should go to Washington once a month to pick up material from Price, and that Price would bring material to her in New York once a month. These traveling expenses were to be paid by the Communist Party. Bentley said she spent one week end with Price and her two Communist roommates in Georgetown, frantically copying "interesting stuff" from Mr. Lippmann's files which Price had brought home. Bentley stated upon her return to New York Jacob Goles was "delighted with the haul." Bentley further advised that after she had been in contact with Mary Price for some time Mary "cracked up" and insisted on leaving the employ of Walter Lippmann, following which she made a trip to Mexico to recuperate. Miss Bentley related in her book that upon Mary Price's return from Mexico Price had been turned down for a position with the Office of Strategic Services. (OSS) [REDACTED] 65-56402-573)

b7D

In July, 1948, Elizabeth Bentley testified before a Senate committee headed by Senator Ferguson that she was an associate of Mary Price, former secretary of Walter Lippmann. "The Washington Post" of August 11, 1948, reported that Duncan Lee, former Lieutenant Colonel in OSS, accused by Elizabeth Bentley of giving information to her when she was a courier for the Soviets, stated he knew Miss Bentley as Helen Grant. The article stated that Lee said he had been introduced to Miss Bentley by Mary Price, former secretary to Walter Lippmann. (61-6328-A)

In November, 1943, Mary Price filed an application for employment with OSS and listed Walter Lippmann as a character and social reference. A confidential source of known reliability reported that Price was not employed by OSS because of her past associations. Walter Lippmann advised in November, 1943, that Mary Price was extraordinarily qualified, above average in intelligence, very efficient and thoroughly loyal, and he would recommend her for any job. (100-364413-27; 62-42378-6)

One of Mary Price's roommates mentioned by Miss Bentley was Elizabeth Peel, who was employed by the "New York Herald Tribune" from June, 1940 to 1941 and was assigned to Walter

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Lippmann as a research assistant. Bentley stated soon after she began contacting Lippmann's secretary, Mary Price, in 1941, Jacob Goles decided it was too dangerous to the espionage apparatus for Mary to be living with two individuals who were as well known Communists as Virginia Payne and Elizabeth Peel; therefore, he persuaded Mary Price to move.

In 1943 during an investigation of Elizabeth Peel, Lippmann stated while Peel was in his employ she did research work in the field of economics and political science. He said she was a graduate of the School of Economics, University of London, which school Lippmann described as Socialistic and somewhat to the "left." He stated Peel had no Communist or Nazi tendencies but was somewhat socialistic in her economic theories. Lippmann described Peel's services as excellent and stated her character was excellent as far as he knew. Lippmann advised he had no further contact with Peel after she left his office.

Investigation of Elizabeth Peel by this Bureau reflects she was born in London, England, came to the United States in 1938, and a former acquaintance stated shortly thereafter she was employed by the American Youth Congress, designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Our files reflect Peel was married to two individuals identified by reliable informants as Communist Party members. A resident of Thomaston, Connecticut, stated that Elizabeth Peel Whitman left her second husband in 1950 and entered into an illicit association with Joffre Bazin, also identified as a Communist Party member. (100-250450-85; 100-29869-7,14,48)

"Counterattack," an anti-Communist publication issued by American Business Consultant, Incorporated, dated August 20, 1948, contained a statement as follows: "The slightly embarrassed Walter Lippmann finally speaks up about the spy investigation." The article stated that Walter Lippmann, who has wide influence because of his weighty and imperial prose style had joined the columnist who had taken a "pooh-poohing" attitude toward the investigation. The publication stated that Elizabeth Bentley in her appearance before Senator Ferguson's Committee stated she met Mary Price, Lippmann's secretary, in 1941 and spent one week end ransacking Lippmann's files. After thus getting up to date, the article stated during the next two years, "all significant information that reached Lippmann was given piecemeal by Communist Price and Communist Bentley without Lippmann having any idea of it." The article stated Lippmann merely thought his secretary was a liberal. It was also reported that

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Lippmann, after an embarrassed silence of weeks, finally stated he was against the spy investigation. He described Miss Bentley as a "renegade" and stated the spy ring didn't get any of the Government's top secrets, thus, according to the article, implying that the ransacking of his files did not do any harm. (100-350512-170)

"The Daily Compass," a New York newspaper dated September 17, 1950, in an article entitled "Patriotism for Profits" stated that a glance at former issues of "Counterattack" showed that its editors had called time and time again upon employers to fire specified individuals. According to the article, one of the distinguished individuals in the bad graces of "Counterattack" was Walter Lippmann. The article concluded by saying that "Counterattack" has been responsible for wrecked careers and lives. (100-350512-A)

MISCELLANEOUS:

In April, 1922, the name of Walter Lippmann appeared on the letterhead of the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children as a member of the Advisory Committee. The above-mentioned Committee was distributing relief through the Russian Red Cross. (61-758-31)

In November, 1937, the name of Walter Lippmann appeared as a member of the American Institute of Pacific Relations. On October 10, 1944, it was reported that the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) would be holding its ninth international conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, from June 5 through 19, 1945, and that Walter Lippmann, columnist and author, was to be one of the approximately 200 delegates. (100-64700-271; 100-64700-1004 p. 528)

The IPR was founded in 1925 in Hawaii as an organization engaged in research on the economic, political, and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. As a result of documentary evidence and testimony from witnesses who appeared during 1951 and 1952 before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this Committee concluded in its report dated July 2, 1952, that while most members of the IPR (including the American Council of the IPR, succeeded by the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc.) and its Board of Trustees were inactive and without any influence over the policies of the organization, and while the names of eminent individuals were by design used as a responsible and impressive screen for the activities of the IPR inner core, the activities, administration and policies of the IPR were controlled by a small core of Communists or pro-Communist personnel;

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that the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policy, propaganda and military intelligence; that the IPR was used as a channel for Communist and Soviet propaganda and its leadership used IPR prestige to promote the interests of the Soviet Union; that the IPR had for its chief function the influencing of United States public opinion and was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies; and that persons associated with the IPR were instrumental in keeping U. S. policy on a course favorable to Communist objectives in China.

In March, 1945, the book "U. S. Foreign Policy" written by Walter Lippmann, was on the recommended reading list of the American Youth for Democracy, designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (61-777-31-60)

Our files reflect over a period of many years that Walter Lippmann has been in contact with numerous officials of the Russian, Yugoslav, Polish and French Embassies; however, there is no indication that these contacts were for any other reason than that of a newspaper reporter. (C) U

The foregoing information is the result of your request for an FBI file check only and should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual. It is for your information and should not be disseminated.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *Q18* SAC, Philadelphia (62-0)

SUBJECT: *0* WALTER LIPPMANN  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 11/12/58

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

*psc*

A syndicated series of articles by WALTER LIPPMANN concerning his visit to Moscow, Russia, commenced in the Philadelphia Inquirer on Monday, 11/10/58. It is stated that there will be four articles. The articles are syndicated by the New York Herald Tribune, Inc. The first of these four articles is enclosed.

It is noted that the information commencing with the first paragraph in the fourth column is apparently a repetition of the statements previously set forth by LIPPMANN in his book entitled "Foreign Policy" which was published in approximately 1945. In the book on "Foreign Policy" LIPPMANN attempted to vindicate the action of Russia by stating that the Allies had attempted to sacrifice Russia at Munich. Subsequent to the publication of LIPPMANN's book, testimony introduced to one of the Senate Committees reflected that at the time of the writing of his book on "Foreign Policy," LIPPMANN had a Communist in his employ. LIPPMANN then made public utterances to the effect that he was surprised to learn that he had a Communist in his employ. It now appears that LIPPMANN is attempting to reiterate the conclusions previously advanced by him through the statements attributed to KHRUSHCHEV of the USSR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/24/85 BY 9145/CI/gle

2 - Bureau (Encl. - 1)  
1 - Philadelphia (62-0)

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NOV 16 1958

Walter Lippmann

# Talk W German Plan

This is the first of four articles written after a recent visit to Moscow.

WASHINGTON.

DURING the last two weeks of October, my wife and I were in the Soviet Union, almost all of the time in Moscow. We traveled as tourists although we had discussed our visit with the Soviet Embassy in Washington and it had been agreed in advance that my main purpose would be to understand Soviet foreign policy in relation to the United States. Except for a bit of sightseeing in Leningrad, we did not go anywhere else in the vast expanses of the Soviet Union, and I know nothing at first-hand about the internal condition of the Soviet Union. But from a long interview with Khrushchev himself, supplemented by talks with Soviet officials and Soviet editors, I think I came to understand better than I had before what are the main-springs and the controlling ideas of Soviet foreign policy.

I shall begin this series of articles with an account in two parts of the interview with Mr. K. I have to divide it because the account is long. For the interview covered much ground and lasted for two hours. I must set down the circumstances. For the first week of our visit in Moscow there was no definite appointment. Mr. K. had been away in the South and when he came to Moscow he was involved in the negotiations with Field Marshal Amer who, representing President Nasser, negotiated the agreement which deals with the Aswan Dam and no doubt with many other things. Between the departure of the field marshal and the scheduled arrival of Mr. Gomulka and the Polish delegation, Mr. K. had, it appears, a free day. An appointment was fixed for that day at eleven in the morning in his office in the Kremlin.

We were told to be ready at our hotel 20 minutes in advance and that an official from the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries would come for us in a car. Tourists cannot drive into the Kremlin precincts but after our car had been identified, we were led by a police car to the door of a building in one of the inner courts of the Kremlin Palace. There we were met by an officer who escorted us to an anteroom next to Mr. K.'s office. There was no one else in sight. Unlike the offices of any other chief of government that I have ever visited, there were no guards, there were no other people waiting.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INQUIRER ☒  
BULLETIN ☐  
DAILY NEWS ☐

DATE 11-10-58  
EDITION Final  
PAGE Columnists  
COLUMN  
EDITOR  
TITLE OF CASE

62-42378-10



SOMEHOW Mr. K. must do a great deal of work and must see many people. But there was no outward sign of it. When we were shown into his office, which was on the dot of 11 A. M., he was quite relaxed, had none of the symptoms of a busy and preoccupied man, and indeed he acted as if he had all the time in the world. In the course of the interview it was evident that he wanted to talk about Soviet-American relations and about nothing else. But on this subject he seemed ready to talk as long as I wanted, provided I kept asking him about the broad issues and did not try to get into the details of any particular negotiation.

His office in the Kremlin is a long, rectangular room with a long, rectangular table for conferences, and at the end what seemed to be a very small desk for the ruler of a vast empire. The desk, moreover, was cluttered with gadgets, rather like President Franklin Roosevelt's desk in the White House was, and with a large model of what I suppose was a jet airplane. At the interview, which took place at one end of the long table, there were besides Mr. K. himself his interpreter, Mr. Troyanowski, the son of the former Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Yuri Zhukov (no relation of the marshal's), who is the head of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, my wife and myself. There was no stenographer present nor was there any visible recording machine.

But Zhukov took notes, my wife took notes, Troyanowski made memoranda for his translations, and I, when I remembered to put my mind on it, took some notes also. There is, therefore, no official record, and at the end of the interview, while we were drinking the mineral water which his doctor had ordered him to drink, I asked Mr. K. to tell me under what conditions I could use what he had said. He waved aside the question, saying I could do what I liked with what he had said, but that he hoped I would not do any damage to Soviet-American relations.

AS THIS left me with my conscience as my guide, I feel the thing to do is to report the interview with explanations but without editorial argument. Because there is no written record, I shall refrain from attempting to quote Mr. K. directly, except for certain phrases which I wrote down at the time in my notes. On the other hand, I must set down as true an account as I can of what I understood him to say and of what I believe he meant.

After the preliminary courtesies Mr. K. waved his hand at me and said he was ready to answer my questions. I began by saying that relations between our two countries had deteriorated since the Summit Meeting at Geneva in 1955, and would the Chairman comment on this.

Relations, he said, have not become worse. They were bad in 1955. They are bad now, and they have not become any better. The question, he added, is whether our relations are to be frozen where they are now or are to become better or worse.

I reminded him that at the time of the Geneva meeting there had been hopes of much better relations.

YES, he said, but in the West these hopes were based on a false premise. Dulles and Churchill—or as he put it “that old wolf Churchill”—had hoped that after Stalin's death there would be a change in the USSR, and that the country would turn away from the strengthening of its “socialist achievements.” When they saw that the successors of Stalin were not going to liquidate the Communist system but that these successors did want to relax the tension on the basis of the status quo, the West reverted to the tactics of the cold war. They had hoped to win us over but we shall never be diverted from the path of socialism. Never!

At the next interval I seized the chance to ask Mr. K. to tell me what he understood by the “status quo.” The answer to this crucial question, it soon appeared, is in his mind a complex one, and the bulk of the interview which followed was a gradual unfolding of what the phrase means in his mind. It will, I think, help the reader if at this point I interrupt the narrative and summarize what, as I reflected on the whole interview afterwards, seemed to me to be the main elements in his conception of the “status quo.”

The simpler part of his conception is that there should be no change of frontiers by military force. He illustrated this by saying that in the cases of China and of Vietnam the issues between the two parts of the country were internal and “civilian”—and, therefore, were not to be treated as international questions. In the case of the two Germanys and the two Koreas, changes of frontier—presumably by the union of the two parts—were to take place only by “mutual consent.”

I shall come back to the German question later on. But first I must set down what is the more important part of his conception of the “status quo.” In his mind, the social and economic revolution now in progress in Russia, China, and elsewhere in Asia and Africa is the status quo, and he wants us to recognize it as such. In his mind, opposition to this revolution is an attempt to change the status quo. Whereas we think of the status quo as the situation as it exists at the moment, he thinks of it as the process of revolutionary change which is in progress. He wants us to recognize the revolution not only as it is but as it is going to be.

THERE is another important component in his conception of the status quo. That is the balance of military power.

Judging by what he said, and by what was implied in what he said, I would describe his view of the existing military balance of power as follows. It rests, I feel reasonably certain, on his confidence that the Soviet Union has mastered the intermediate and short-range missiles to a point where it can dominate with them Germany and Western Europe, Turkey and Iran. I do not know, of course, whether his confidence in these missiles is justified. But there is no doubt that he assumes their existence in his thinking, and

that they have now become, as the saying goes, a principal instrument of Soviet foreign policy.

On the other hand, nothing that he said implied that he thinks the USSR has long-range missiles which have broken, or are about to break, the existing military stalemate with the United States. His conception of his military position in relation to the United States is that neither country can defeat the other in a direct conflict, but that the American forward positions, particularly in Germany and Turkey, can, because of the development of the rocket, no longer be defended. He feels, therefore, that American policy rests on an obsolete estimate of the existing balance of power.

I am now resuming the story of the interview itself. After he had talked about the status quo, and about no changes of frontiers by force, and about the need of mutual consent in the German question, I asked him whether he would agree to free negotiations between the two Germanys and whether, as one of the four occupying powers, he would accept an agreement negotiated by the two Germanys themselves. To this he replied quickly—too quickly as it developed—that he would agree to this; and that it would be best if the troops of the occupying powers were withdrawn before the negotiations were concluded. This would bring about “a more normal condition.”

I WAS not convinced he meant what he said. Perhaps he had not understood what a Westerner would mean when he talks about free negotiations between the two Germanys. So I asked him whether he really meant that the occupying powers would accept unconditionally the result of negotiations between the two German Governments. To this he replied that the occupying powers would,

“of course,” abide by the Potsdam Agreement which states, he said, that Germany should never again be in a position to disturb the peace. He left me with the reasonable certainty that if the Western Powers proposed a free negotiation by the two Germanys, the Soviet Government would not be willing to accept it.

His mention of the Potsdam Agreement brought him quickly to his complaint that the United States is violating the agreement by contributing to the remilitarization of Germany. This carried with it the implication that there could be no reunification of the two Germanys as long as West Germany was to be once again a military power.

This led deeper into the German question. He discussed it at length and with more passion than he showed on any other subject. Out of it came what was for me a very interesting disclosure of how his mind works on the German question. Describing what he said, we must read it in the context of his military assumption that the Soviet Union has now mastered the intermediate-range missiles.

AMERICANS, he began, did not realize the danger their policy of rearming Germany may well bring down upon them. What is this danger, I asked? It is, he said, that if a new war is unleashed,—we shall come later to his conception of how a new war might be unleashed—Germany might once again turn to the East against the West. Why? Because if Western Germany engaged in a war against the East, the USSR could quickly destroy Western Germany—with its missiles. But if the Soviet Union encouraged Germany to turn against the West, the Germans alone would be much stronger than England, France and Spain combined.

This led him on to say that the situation was much like that on the eve of the Second World War. How? Much is said in the West about Munich. But the Western peoples do not understand Munich. They think that Czechoslovakia was sacrificed at Munich in order to appease Hitler and keep him from going to war. But, in fact, said Mr. K. with passionate conviction, Munich was arranged by British and French conservatives who wanted Hitler to attack Russia. To induce him to do that, they gave him Czechoslovakia, which is “an arrow aimed at the heart of Russia.” The Soviet Union, he said, had been ready in 1938 to join in the defense of Czechoslovakia against Hitler, and had actually alerted its Army.

After Munich, said Mr. K., Stalin realized the danger to the USSR as a result of the Western action. Hitler, too, saw what this action meant to the Russians and, believing that he could finish off Britain and France if the Soviet Union were induced to remain neutral, Hitler offered to make a deal with Stalin. He intended, of course, to attack Russia when he had finished with the West. But Stalin, for his part, saw a chance to weaken Hitler before the coming attack on Russia by encouraging him to make war in the West.

The point of Mr. K.'s historical explanation, which he volunteered without being asked any questions about it, was that another German-Soviet pact was at least as possible today as in 1939—indeed more probable since a German attack on the Soviet Union had now become “suicidal.”

(To Be Continued)

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311

MAILED

JAN 11 1961

NAME CHECK

January 10, 1961

WALTER LIPPMANN  
Born: September 23, 1889  
New York, New York

Reference is made to your request for the results of investigation in the event the captioned individual has been investigated by the FBI.

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by this Bureau concerning the subject of your request. You may desire, however, to refer to the information regarding Walter Lippmann which was furnished your agency on December 12, 1956. (62-42378-9)

ORIGINAL AND ONE TO ARMY  
Request Received: 12-14-60

NOTE:..... Request submitted in connection with Army War College National Strategy Seminar - 1961. Pursuant memo Morgan to Scatterday 12/19/60 re that matter, indices search limited to main subversive references and summaries.

WLP:ems  
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/24/85 BY 9145 [signature]

EX-105  
REC-10  
CHS  
SPR

19 JAN 11 1961

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Ingram \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

50 JAN 13 1961

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

, 19\_\_

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☐ Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Return to \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor Room Ext.

## Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☒ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☒ Main sum References Only

## Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/24/85 BY 9145 GJ/ST

Subject Lippmann, Walter  
 Birthdate & Place 9/23/89  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 15 1960

## Localities

R# 534 Date 12/14 Searcher Initials 528  
 Prod. 5

## FILE NUMBER

## SERIAL

NR 40-18381  
TH 61-7630  
TA 62-42378 (1973)  
WIP 100-366386-1 End p50 Sum 1951  
WIP 100-401767-7 End p40 Sum 3/18/59  
WIP Walter  
ST 62-60527-42696 Sum 4/22/55  
ST 62-42378-8 Sum 6/28/54  
ST 62-60527-38561

Info to Army  
on 12/12/56

memor  
1

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. Brown

August 31, 1961

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell  
 Special Assistant to the President  
 The White House  
 Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RKS/KLM  
 ON 12/8/80  
CR 95,145

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Reference is made to your letter of August 25, 1961, requesting name checks concerning eighty individuals and to my letter dated August 30, 1961, containing the results of a review of FBI files concerning twenty-five of these persons.

The FBI has not conducted investigations of and our files contain no information which would be pertinent to your inquiry concerning the following persons:

Mrs. Robert Low Bacon  
 Paul Callaway  
 Reverend Gilbert V. Hartke  
 Mrs. Mary Howe  
 Stuart F. Louchheim  
 George Balanchine  
 Samuel Barber  
 Robert F. Coheen  
 Patrick Hayes  
 August Heckscher  
 Raymond Kendall  
 Erich Leinsdorf  
 George Szell  
 Mrs. Helen M. Thompson  
 Gore Vidal

BY COURIER SVC.

52 AUG 31

COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED

191 SEP 6 1961

19 SEP 1 1961

ORIGINAL FILED

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JWB:fjb  
 (7)

XEROX

SEP 5 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

The persons named below have been investigated by this Bureau; however, the investigations conducted developed no information which would be pertinent to your inquiry:

Donald K. David	(116-102589;
Huntington Hartford	100-8484;
John Prendergast	126-622)

No investigation has been conducted by this Bureau concerning Mrs. Arthur J. Goldberg; however, a summary of an applicant-type investigation conducted concerning her spouse, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, was furnished to Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien on December 23, 1960. No additional information concerning Mrs. Goldberg appears in the files of this Bureau. (161-42)

There are attached for your information memoranda concerning the following persons:

Herman David Konin  
Robert Richman  
Richard Rodgers  
Agnes de Mille  
Henry Bond  
Walter Lippmann  
Eugene Ormandy

The review of our files concerning the remaining twenty-nine individuals is being continued and you will be advised separately of the results.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosures (8)

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

6/22, 1965

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☒ Attention Smith  
☒ Return to Campbell 4234  
 Supervisor Room Ext.

## Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☐ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

## Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Winter Lippman  
 Birthdate & Place 9-28-89 NYC, NY  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initials Ln

Prod. \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~NR~~ 100-19930  
~~NR~~ 62-42378  
~~NR~~ 100-88345  
~~NR~~ 106-452  
Approx 800 See Ref. 2  
62-60527-42696 See 4/22/55  
62-42378-8 See 6/28/54  
100-401767-7 3240 See 3/18/59

Approx 800 See Ref. 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/25/85 BY 9145

ENCLOSURE



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

, 19\_\_

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention <u>H. J. ...</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to <u>Supervisor</u> Room <u>Ext.</u>

## Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☐ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☒ Main 2 References Only

## Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
☐ All Information Contained in \_\_\_\_\_

 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 DATE 10/25/85 BY 9145/CT/pt

 Subject Leppmann, Walter  
 Birthdate & Place 9-23-39 NY (MI)  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Localities

 R# 312 Date 2-10 Searcher Initials 211
Prod. 16

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

<u>NI</u>	<u>40-18381</u>
<u>L</u>	<u>62-42378 I</u>
<u>L</u>	<u>100-44310-2 NI</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>114-276</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>62-5-24214 6/23/65</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>94-8-173-363</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>62-111181-252 486-599</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>65-58068-3536 NP</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>100-16-27-481-29</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>100-427206-951-1</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>100-443000-125-104</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>105-138315-5338-2-9-10</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>6380-10-12</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>7108-10-1</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>9096</u>

Walter Leppmann (b)  
S.I.  
Walter Leppmann (b)  
S.I.  
Walter Leppmann (b)  
S.I.



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

, 19\_\_

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☐ Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Return to \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor Room Ext.

## Type of References Requested:

☒ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☐ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☒ Main References Only

## Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Lippmann Walter  
 Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Localities

R# 312 Date 2-10 Searcher Initials 211

## Prod.

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

W 62-89272  
 L 100-440965 NR  
 L 62-5-24214 NP  
 I 100-363673-482 NP  
 I 105-136095-77 NP

Helen Byrne (AKA)  
 S.I.

Armstrong Helen Byrne  
 S.I.

Armstrong Helen  
 105-136095-87 NP

Byrne Helen  
 S.I.

FEB 11 1970

2

312

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Highman, Walter

Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# 312 Date 2-10 Searcher Initial 211

Prod. \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I 101-1630

L 62-42378-8 6-28-54 REC'D

L 62-60527-42696 1-22-55 WP

L 100-401767-7 3-18-54 REC'D

L 62-60527-3856 NP

L-41489 NP

L-43736 I

L 100-420468-14 6-12-1 REC'D Spec. Inv. by Roston

3-8-54

I 109-12-210-1355 3-1-60 REC'D

I Rec. Cent. Rpt. 4/28/61

App. #1, 2, 8, 11

Ran

FEB 17 1970

3-12